to neither of which, did there belong a majority of members. The Federalists held the balance of power in the choice of Senator, as well as the election of the Council of appointments, then created by legislative vote, and who held the whole patronage of the State. Mr. King's re-election was favored by the Government Washington of the 3d of March, 1819\*-and although Mr. Van Buren wrote a pamphlet for the success of that election, and is said to have pledged himself for its propriety, yet that pamphlet has been scanned, with no friendly eye, to detect in this respect some evidence of a guilty ambition, pressing itself upon the Missouri disturbance. It is silent as to that subject, and cautiously forbears to touch it. Written, too, as that pamphlet was, in the heat of the battle, "it muses expressive silence." Had victory crowned that terrific struggle, it would have borne no quiet to Mr. Van Bu-The Crawford contest which quickly followed with its throes and struggles, delivers its history, as an unerring witness to the truth of this postulate. A mind engaged in candid enquiry after truth, for the sole ends of justice, may compass its object at a glance .-Let the resolution of the 29th of January, 1820, voted for in the Senate of New York, be placed in juxta position with that written and advocated by General Harrison on the preceding third day of the same month in the Senate of Ohio, and (apart from the more active agency) if the stronger language mark the deeper guilt, M. V Buren trust the award of truth and instice. The Editors of Southern Journals, the newspape politicians of the day, and even the Statesmen who adorn our national councils, are offering oblations and thanksgivings in this behalf, "for the noble championship of General Harrison in the cause of the South," whilst a cloud hangs over his rival, and threatens to waste its rage upon his head. The South will yet deliver imparjudgment, in the spirit of that wise and stern maxim which gives its moral lustre to one of the dramas of Publius Syrus: "Judex damnatur cum nocens absolvetur." Each may learn, as there is mutual error, a lesson of practical morality on this point, which was said to be engraved on his earthen lamp by the Philosopher Epictetus, as the light to his footsteps in the journey of life: "To BEAR and FORBEAR, to ENDURE and ABSTAIN." Gratitude is said to be the debt now due Gen. Harri

son from the South. And, a word at closing on that subject. If, in her cause, he has sacrificed his personal or political interests, the debt should be paid, promptly and fully-not only in retribution for his indemnity, but for the care of those principles which are sacred to Southern security. There is nothing, however, in which our sensibilities practice such mischievous delufederacy. Let, however, unquestioned facts, acting the double duty of witness and of judge, settle this possession of all the facts of the case within my knowy. We have shewn the agency that he and the part he acted, in Congress and the enquiry. Senate of his State. And nothing that ought to afteet the most sensitive tenderness to involuntary ser- the floor of the House. ritude, can with justice be asserted to his prejudice .-He exchanged by his own choice the service of the same people in the federal, for that of the State Legislature. After the penultimate census, and following the first arrangements that were made to conform with it, Gen. Harrison was again seen to prefer the service of his country in the Congress of the United States. The Missouri excitement was at rest, and the compromise in which it was settled for ever, (if faith be saered and inviolate,) must have kept that element of disgord far away from rational deliberations. And in truth upon the main questions, (as debated in Southern there seems never to have existed in Ohio, any serious discrepancy of opinion. Her vote in Congress on the passage of the Missouri law finally, was distin-

an illustrious man, who had been announced by the to appreciate the cheering liberality of friends, or retain earthquake voice of victory, to be FIRST IN WAR, as he the remembrance of any kindly act. afterwards proved to be FIRST IN THE HEARTS OF HIS COUNTRYMEN. Mr. Gazlay was openly the friend of A. ing candidate. The people may have pressed into this canvass the wishes of that district for the Hero of Or- leans, and have made it turn the scale against General H. They may have pressed into their thoughts and made their decision on the relative merits of the Hero of the service, gentlemen, will not be changed by my removal; the field only in which it is to be performed will. Of one thing I beg you to be assured and it is that wherever I are I shall not be performed and it is that wherever I are I canonized the glorious 8th. They may have contrasted the tall hickory that lifted its triumphant boughs
over the father of waters, with "the willows that
been taught to believe are identified with all that is declothed the bank of the small stream, 't at Tippe-cance Mr. Gazlay was successful; but it is yet to For the success of our Association, (for so I have the be shewn. For, in addition to the evidence conclusive in truth, against it, General Harrison retained his ponow addresses you. pularity which he had risked nothing to lose, and was quickly elected to the Senate of the United States, where he held his seat, in steady resistance by all his vant, votes, to Southern interests; until he voluntarily abandoned it, in 1828, for the profitable mission to Bogota, bestowed on him by Mr. Adams. But at this late hour for rest, whilst my temples throb,

and my limbs ache with pain, a newspaper is put into my hand with the extract of a speech of tribute and of thanks from a Southern member of Congress, for his full and glorious sacrifice to the interests of the South. That speech is in my hand, and the journal containing the preamble and resolution advocated in the Senate of Ohio, by General Harrison the 3d of January 1820, is now open on my table. The Journal assures me that he was doing the deed in the Senate of Ohio. The member believes that he was at that moment "side by side in this House with those that led the van "in favor of slavery." The impassioned orator adds, - "Side by side with the Republicans of the South " he made a full and glorious sacrifice of himself, for "the people of Missouri. Is the gentleman from Missouri in the House? Oh! Missouri! (Oh! misery!") I commend to all praise, that noble sentiment, which offers the homage of the heart, in the ardour of its generous delusions: but I commend to serious review, the scholium which is entered on the Journals of the Senate of Ohio, and the corollary of the Cheviot speech,

and if the Trojan horse be not seen, under the walls of the Constitution, I too, will exclaim, "Oh! Miseri qua tanta insania, cires."; LAOCOON.

\* See National Intelligencer of that date. See Gen. Harrison's official report of the 18th November, 1811. Second Æncid, line 42d.

## TWENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS---1st SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 20, 1840.
The SPEAKER announced that the first busines in order was the resolution reported from the Committec of Elections by Mr. Campbell, chairman, asking the House to grant that committee the privilege to have all printing done which is deemed necessary to facilitate the investigation of the New Jersey disputed election.

The question pending when the resolution was last under consideration, was the motion of Mr. Cave John-

son to amend the proposition.

The question immediately before the House was the The question immediately before the House was the appeal of the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Adams,) from the decision of the Speaker, that it was not in order for the gentleman from New York (Mr. Fillmore) to read to the House the resolution or pro-Fillmore) to read to the House the resolution or proceedings of the Committee of Elections, not then in partment for the year 1840, did draw, in favor of possession of the House, and which it was proposed to

The point of order was discussed at considerable length, Mr. BANKS of Va. taking an active part in

Mr. BRIGGS addressed the House at some length in opposition to the decision of the Chair, urging that, no order to know whether a paper should be printed or not, a member was entitled first to know its contents, or that he must otherwise vote in the dark. Not only had the House the right to discuss in general terms the proceedings of a committee on the motion to print, but every member had the right to be present, and witness continued as a clerk in his (the Postmaster General's)

of Virginia, called for the orders of the day.

Mr. GRAVES asked leave at this time to have re

formation, and which are as follows: Whereas on the 20th of last mouth a member of this ing letter:

of this city that he had learned from a source in which he placed the most implicit confidence, that a clerk in that the Postmaster General may be arraigned for malthe General Post Office, at an annual salary of from twelve to fifteen hundred dollars, had gone to Kentwelve to fifteen hundred dollars, had gone to Kentucky with a view of establishing an Administration newspaper at the seat of Government in that State, and that had not resigned his situation, but had hired a substitute at \$40 per month to perform his du-ties, whilst he is drawing his salary of from one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five dollars per month

from the Government.

I propose to write out and publish my remarks; but before I do so, I have thought it but just to you to afford you an opportunity to answer whether all or any porinformation be correct, so that, if injuhas been done you, I may set the matter right in my

written remarks.

The individual to whom I had reference as having gone to Kentucky to establish a paper, is E. W. Robinson, formerly postmaster at Winchester, Virginia, and the name of the substitute he has hired is Hollis.

If my information be correct it is proper the public should be informed of it through the more authentic source; if incorrect, it is due to you than an early op-portunity be afforded you to contradict it. Therefore I ubmit to your consideration, and respectfully ask you to respond, with as little delay as your engagements will allow, to the following interrogatories:

1. Was E. W. Robinson, recently a clerk in the Ge neral Post Office? and if so, at what salary?

2. Does he still hold the same clerkship? and if not, when did he resign it, and when did his pay cease? And if it has ceased, have you officially informed him of it? And if so, was it done in writing, or verbally? And whether before or after he left this city for Kentucky? 3. If he still hold the clerkship, who is, and has been, discharging his duties since he left this city? and what compensation does his substitute receive? W. W. GRAVES.

Respectfully, W. W. GR. Hon. Amos Kendall, Postmaster-General. To this letter the Postmaster-General, on the following day, responded as follows: WASHINGTON, Jan. 31, 1840.

Hon. W. J. GRAVES, H. R.-Present : Sir: I received this morning your letter of yesterday, alluding to certain remarks affecting my official conduct, made by you in the House on the preceding day In that letter you say: "I propose to write out and publish my remarks; but before I do so, I have thought it but just to you to afford you an opportunity to answer whether all or any portion of my information be correct, so that if injustice has been done you, I may set

the matter right in my written remarks You then inform me that you had reference to the case of E. W. Robinson, Esq., supposed to be a clerk in the Post Office Department, who, it is said, is about to commence the publication of a newspaper at Frankort, Kentucky, and you put to me several specific interrogatories touching those matters, to which you request my reply with as little delay as my engagements

vill allow Now, sir, although I do not question the right of a ember of Congress to become the retailer, on the floor of the House, of the false and malignant gossip which taints the atmosphere of this city, I do deny his right to call on the party so slandered to aid him in escaping the responsibility of reducing such slanders to libels written speech. I very much regret that this idea of doing justice to me did not occur to you before you made your attack in the House. You admit it to be just" that I shall have an opportunity to make the truth known before your speech be written. Was i sions over our understandings, as in this arithmetic of the heart for public benefactors. Much of that false me before it was spoken? If, before holding me up as philanthropy which makes humanity its victim and its a delinquent in duty by remarks publicly uttered, to be sacrifice, is the growth of this delusion. And it is noted by reporters, and scattered by letter-writers over destined to become the conductor for that electri-cal spark to touch the mine, whose explosion is yet to shake into ruin the foundations of this Con- man," you had done me the justice to inquire into their truth, I could have had no objection to putting you in

> Respectfully, AMOS KENDALL.
>
> And whereas, on the 28th of last December, said Robinson did, by letter, published in the Globe, resign the office of President of "The Democratic Association of the District of Columbia," which letter of resigna-tion and the reply thereto are as follows:

"At a meeting of the Democratic Association of the District of Columbia, held on the 30th of December, 1839, the following resignation was received: Washington, Dec. 28, 1839.

To the Members of the Democratic Association of the

District of Columbia.

Gentlemen: Being about to take up my abode in a distant quarter of our country, the necessity devolves upon me of resigning the situation of President of your Association-a situation conferred upon me more guished by perfect unanimity.

Yet Gen. Harrison was defeated at that election for through kindness than from any merit of my own. I popular will. The month of July, 1822, preceded by character of the feelings which your confidence in me many moons the day for that election; and in that month, the Legislature of Tennessee had formally presented to the Union, for its highest office, the name of lectively and individually, so long as I shall know how

But, gentlemen, although about to separate myself from you, I beg you to be assured that I shall still Jackson, whilst Gen. Harrison as openly advocated the number myself as a soldier in the same good cause in election of a different candidate; and was soon after. which you are engaged; that I shall still be found dowards chosen on the electoral ticket by the State of ing battle in defence of our common principles-in de-Ohio, to bestow the Presidential vote upon that oppos. fence of those principles upon which we feel depend

of the 7th of November, 1811: and him who had sured, and it is, that, wherever I go, I shall not cease

be shewn, that either of the candidates was a vic- right to call it until this letter is read,) I have felt, and tim, or that any sacrifice was offered on the altar of shall continue to feel, the most lively interest; and for Southern rights or Constitutional devotion. It cannot the welfare and happiness of its members, one and all,

In giving you the parting hand, gentlemen, allow me to assure you that I am, sincerely, your friend and servant, E. W. ROBINSON.

After the letter was read, a committee of three wa appointed to prepare a response, which was composed of James H. Smoot, Col. Richard Coxe, and Benjamin Evans, who submitted the following, which was unanimously adopted, and ordered to be signed by the officers of the Association and transmitted:

Washington, Dec. 30, 1839. Sir: In retiring from the Presidency of the Democratic Association of the District of Columbia, you bear with you the best wishes of its members for your health, and

happiness, and usefulness.

Although they regret your absence from the Chair, in which you have manifested so much suavity of manners, accompanied by all the intelligence desirable in fulfilling its duties—duties especially onerous, from the fact that the Association, being in its infancy, required a presiding officer acquainted with parliamentary usage, and in which you have been peculiarly happy; yet the circumstances attending your departure are of a character which forbid, on the part of the Association, any selfish repinings; aware that in the more extended domain of usefulness laid open to your exertion, you will find a more abundant demand for your energy, and a

wider field for the extension of Democratic principles We take pleasure in recognising in you, sir, a con-stant and unwavering friend of the Republican cause. The polls, the press, the legislative councils, endorse your orthodoxy; and we speed your onward march of usefulness in a field where the vantage ground is now the enemy's, satisfied that no Democrat could take the command of the Kentucky Argus, since a Kendall directed its course, with a prospect of a more sanguinary battle, in which the skill of a veteran will be required; and that veteran we speed onward, in the name of our hallowed principles, even in you, sir, the first president

of our infant Association, to his duty—a sacred duty—which we cherish an abiding faith will be fulfilled.

LUND WASHINGTON, Jr., First V. President. THOMAS SPILLMAN, Second Vice President. WILLIAM H. DIETZ, Secretary.

JOSEPH M. MUNDING, Treasurer. JESSE E. DOW, Corresponding Secretary.

To E. W. Robinson, Esq And whereas the said E. W. Robinson, on the said 28th of last December, but one or two days before his

Charles J. Nourse, of this city, an order, of which the following is a copy: "The agent for paying salaries in the Post Office Do

partment, will please pay to Charles J. Nourse one hun-dred dollars on the first day of February, 1839, in full of my salary for the month of January, and this shall be his receipt in full for the same.

Dec. 28, 1839.

E. W. ROBINSON."

And as it appears from the foregoing facts that there s good reason to believe that, previously to the departure of said Robinson from this city, the Postmaster every member had the right to be present, and witness every member had the right to be present, and witness the proceedings of the committee. He agreed with Mr. Banks that they could not discuss the propriety of individual votes of the members of the committee.

The proceedings of the committee in this city, at a salary of \$1,200 per year, winner the was to be permitted to reside and edit a party paper at the seat of Government of the State of Kentucky, and to employ a substitute, at about a third of his salary, and to employ a substitute, at about a third of his salary, and to employ a substitute, at about a third of his salary, and to employ a substitute, at about a third of his salary, and to employ a substitute, at about a third of his salary, and to employ a substitute, at about a third of his salary, and to employ a substitute, at about a third of his salary, and to employ a substitute, at about a third of his salary, and to employ a substitute, at about a third of his salary, and to employ a substitute, at about a third of his salary, and to employ a substitute, at a salary of \$1,200 per year, winner the way to be permitted to reside and edit a party paper at the seat of Government of the State of Kentucky, and the seat of Government of the State of Kentucky, and the seat of Government of the State of Kentucky, and the seat of Government of the State of Kentucky, and the seat of Government of the State of Kentucky, and the seat of Government of the State of Kentucky, and the seat of Government of the State of Kentucky, and the seat of Government of the State of Kentucky, and the seat of Government of the State of Kentucky, and the seat of Government of the State of Kentucky, and the seat of Government of the State of Kentucky, and the seat of Government of the State of Kentucky, and the seat of Government of the State of Kentucky, and the seat of Government of the State of Kentucky, and the seat of Government of the State of Kentucky, and the seat of Government of the State of Kentucky, and the seat of G to perform his duties here:
And whereas, if the Postmaster General is in the cor-

rupt practice of paying out of the public money two or ferred certain documents, which were read for infor- three times as much for the clerical duties performed in his office as the persons performing them actually receive; whether the overplus be all paid to the Post-House addressed to the Postmaster General the follow- master General himself, or be equally divided between his amendment in reference to the printing of papers ing which time, she fell in with a party of Indians, who him and his nominal clerk, or be all paid over to a politi- before the Committee of Elections, but

Washington City, Jan. 30, 1840.

Sir. In the course of some remarks I made in the House of Representatives on yesterday, I stated that I had been informed by a highly respectable gentleman. I had been informed by a highly respectable gentleman compensation paid to clerks in the Post Office Depart-

Committee on the Expenditures in the Post Office Department, with instructions to examine into and report upon it to this House, and that they have power to end for persons and papers. The SPEAKER said the motion could only be enter-

tained by unanimous consent. Mr. LEADBETTER wished to know if these reso them to lie over. Mr. ALBERT SMITH rising and objecting,

Mr. GRAVES moved a suspension of the rules, and asked the yeas and nays, which were ordered; and, being taken, were-Yeas 118, nays 82.

administer the oaths required to be taken, and to charge gle voice.

tering similar oaths.

On motion of Mr. JONES of Virginia, the amendment was concurred in.

Mr. SERGEANT moved that the House resolve itelf into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the

the same fee as is allowed to State officers for adminis-

Union, for the purpose of taking up the CENSUS BILL Mr. SERGEANT moved that the House resolve it-elf into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the

Union, for the purpose of considering the bill from the Senate to amend the act of the last session for taking

Mr. JONES of Virginia observed, that it had been his intention to ask the House to go into Committee of the Whole, for the purpose of considering the bill to continue the office of Commissioner of Pensions. Mr. SERGEANT observed that there would be ample time to consider both bills. The census bill he did not suppose would occupy much time, and the other

bill could be considered immediately after it, before the committee rose.

The SPEAKER having put the question on Mr.

Sergeant's motion, Mr. JONES of Virginia said he begged leave to mention, before the question was taken, that there was a bill from the Senate lying on the Speaker's table, to continue the office of Commissioner of Pensions, and that the law by which this office was created, expires on the first of March next. He hoped, therefore, that this bill would be the first taken up

The SPEAKER baving stated that the motion of the gentleman from Pennsylvania had precedence, the question was taken and decided in the affirmative, and the House accordingly resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, Mr. Banks in the Chair, and took up the bill from the Senate to amend the act to provide for taking the 6th census, &c.

Various amendments were offered, which gave rise to much debate. Mr. PETRIKIN then moved to amend the bill by

from \$2000 per annum to \$1200. Mr. WICK said if the gentleman from Pennsylvania would agree to fix the salary of this officer at \$1,500, he would go for it; and Mr. W. moved accordingly to

insert \$1,500 instead of \$2,000, in the bill. The question was then taken on Mr. Wick's motion, it being the largest sum,) and it was carried in the

Mr. DAWSON next moved to amend the bill by adding 331 per cent to the compensation of the assistant marshals, for the additional labor imposed on them by the bill, of procuring the statistical information it re-

against the Marshal of East Tennessee. The other ments, which were concurred in; and the bill, having tute a moving wall of armed men, as effectually cut-boldly claim several States that they will never entlemen defended him, and most successfully. The question was then taken on Mr. Dawson's amend-

nent, and it was rejected. Mr. PETRIKIN then offered the following, to be

prefixed as a preamble to the bill:
Whereas the members of the last session of the session, and on that day were compelled to act without deliberation for want of time; and whereas, among mittee of the Whole in their amendmentof the census within the U. S. has been found so imperfect that it cannot be executed—therefore, to remesessing more claims than himself to experience. Much

Mr. SERGEANT moved that the committee rise, and report the bill.

presentation, so as to allow one Representative to every thereof. y striking out 75, and inserting 60.

Both the amendments were rejected without a count, and the bill was laid aside to be reported.

until the 4th of March, 1842, and to transfer duties from cluded his remarks; and that if gentlemen would be the Navy Department to the office of the Commissioner, seated, and take a fair start, he would decide who had and also to transfer one clerk. After a brief conversation on the allowance of the ommissioner,

The committee rose and reported both bills to the In the House the latter bill was taken up; when

Mr. PROFFIT moved to reduce the salary of the day next. commissioner from \$3,000 to \$2,500, and demanded the

When at near 6 o'clock, the House adjourned.

Friday, February 21, 1840. IN SENATE.

of Indiana, CALHOUN, HUBBARD, DAVIS, and STRANGE, participated; when, On motion of Mr. WALL, the subject was laid on

The Senate then adjourned over till Monday. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The question immediately before the House was on the appeal of Mr. J. Q. Adams from a decision of the Chair made yesterday that Mr. Fillmore, of New York, Chair made yesterday that bir. rimbore, or the four o'clock, yesterday morning. It was first discover-been agreed to in the Committee of Elections, but not been agreed to in the Committee of Elections, but not yet reported to the House, but which it had nevertheless, been moved to print, unless by a vote of leave. Mr. A. insisting that it was the right of any member to demand the reading of a paper before he gave his vote for or against printing it at the public expense. On this appeal Mr. Briggs, of Massachusetts, was entitled to the floor, Mr. Fillmore being still entitled to

it on the resolution to print. Mr. CASEY, of Illinois, asked leave to make a motion that the rule which declares that, within a given has thrown the community, and especially the first munumber of days after the commencement of the ses petitions shall be in order every day, be extended for ten days further

Objection being made, Mr. CASEY moved to suspend the rules to enable

him to make that motion. dred and eight hundred thousand dollars, of which Mr. FILLMORE remonstrated against having floor thus taken from him, insisting that, as he had had the floor when a question of order was raised about his such is the powerful feeling existing on the subject. proceeding in the reading of a resolution passed in that subscription lists for rebuilding the exchange were committee, no one could take it from him, save on that

being on the appeal.

Mr. VANDERPOEL demanded the yeas and nays.

and nays; which were ordered, taken, and resulted as follows-Yeas 72, navs 96. So the House refused the motion for a call of the House.

So the decision of the Chair was sustained, viz: that Mr. Fillmore could not read the resolution passed in committee without leave of the House first had. Mr. RUSSELL appealed to Mr. Fillmore to allow

committees during the residue of the morning hour. Mr. FILLMORE declined yielding the floor. Mr. CAVE JOHNSON expressed a wish to modify

and had taken his seat, an appeal from the decision of the Chair that he was out of order had not been sustain-

Mr. PETRIKIN objected to Mr. Fillmore's proceed-

to applied only to cases where a member had been called to order for words spoken; he had been guilty of no hounds, and his troops. violation of order; he had begun to read a paper which he supposed he had a right to read; it had been decided that he could not read the paper without leave; he had ations would be open to amendment. If so, he wished abandoned the reading of the paper; and now was he to be told that he had lost his right to address the House? He trusted they had not yet reached quite such a state

Mr. PETRIKIN insisted on his objection. read accordingly.

Mr. FILLMORE had leave to explain, and went in

pensioners of the United States for the year 1840, which had been returned from the Senate with an amendment, authorizing the several pension agents to Mr. RIVES, of Virginia, expressed his hope that Mr.

Petrikin would withdraw his objection.

Mr. BELL asked if the Chair decided that Mr. Fillmore could not proceed without a vote of the House giving him leave?

The CHAIR so deciding,
Mr. BELL took an appeal from this decision, and sustained it in some remarks going to show the oppressive nature and mischievous consequences of establishing, scattered about. The horses were carried off, met in fine spirits. A communion of kindred

ing such a principle. The yeas and nays were ordered on the appeal. Mr. HOLLEMAN moved that Mr. Fillmore have

leave to proceed.

Mr. FILLMORE replied with much warmth that neither he nor his constituents would ever consent direction. The corporation are entitled to great cre- stituents, to spare no efforts to promote the trium that he should speak on that floor only when the House dit, for their prompt investigation of the rumor, as well the Republican cause. Not a moment's doubt appear chose to give him leave. He should speak of right, and as Sergt. Cereopoly, for his immediate activity in pur- to darken the horizon. Every one was buoyant

not by permission. The morning hour having expired-Mr. RUSSELL called for the orders of the day; and Mr. CAVE JOHNSON demanded on that question the

yeas and mays.

The question being taken, the yeas were 91, the mays 102, so the House refused to pass to the orders of the Mr. TILLINGHAST had risen and was about to

address the House, as the Reporter understood, on the resolution to print, when Mr. RICE GARLAND rose to order, and insisted that as Friday and Saturday were set apart for the con-sideration of private bills, and private business exclusively, to go on with the debate on a resolution involved a change of the order of business; and could not be

done but by a vote of two-thirds. The CHAIR so deciding,
Mr. HOLLEMAN toook an appeal.

The question was debated for a long time by Messrs. GARLAND, CUSHING, C. JOHNSON, MARVIN, CLIFFORD, BRIGGS, DROMGOOLE, EVANS, TURNER, HOLLEMAN, and TILLINGHAST; Mr. PETRIKIN then moved to amend the bill by when Mr. TURNEY moved the previous question, which being seconded, put, and carried, and the main question being "Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the House 22 it was decided by year and nays as follows: Yeas 113, nays 64.

So the decision of the Chair was sustained. A number of private bills on the Speaker's table were then taken up on their first and second reading, and referred to the appropriate committees.

On motion of Mr. GRAHAM, it was resolved that when this House adjourn it adjourn to meet on Monday

next. Some struggle then ensued (there being no private business yet on the calendar) to proceed to the consideration of various kinds of business.

After which, on motion of Mr. SERGEANT, the

best promoted by declining to aid you in making up for the public a speech different from that you uttered on the floor of the House.

A long discussion took place between Mr. CARTER of Tennessee, and Messrs. WATTERSON and Metal of Tennessee, and Mr. JAMESON of had been reported vesterday from the Committee of the third time, and passed.

The House then took up the bill providing for the re-

appointment of the Commissioner of Pensions, and which said bill had been reported from the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, with an amend-Twenty-fifth Congress deferred doing much of the important business of the country until the last day of the said Commissioner from \$3,000 to \$2,500 per annum. And the question being on concurring with the Com-

other acts thus passed, the act authorizing the taking Mr. PROFFIT said he believed the amendment dy those imperfections produced by said defective le- had been said about retrenchment and reform. Let the gislation and neglect of duty of said members of Con- country know who were now ready to carry out these professions. He now gave notice that he should pregress, Ec it enacted, 4c.

Mr. DAWSON expressed his regret that the gentlesent a bill, if no other gentleman did so, providing for He considered such proceeding as one unworthy of the House, and that it ought to need the decided disapprobation of every member of it, &c.

After some debate, Mr. DROMGOOLE appealed to the gentleman from Pennsylvania to withdraw his proposition, and made some observations to show that it could not, with propriety, be adopted.

Mr. PETRIKIN consented to withdraw the proposed preamble.

Mr. Separate of the decided disapprobation of every member of it, &c.

Mr. were now to have a specie currency, and the salaries of Government officers ought to be reduced so as to correspond to that specie standard. If gentleman from Pennsylvania to withdraw his proposition, and made some observations to show that it could not, with propriety, be adopted.

Mr. PETRIKIN consented to withdraw the proposed preamble.

Mr. We were now to have a specie currency, and the salaries of Government officers ought to be reduced standard. If gentleman from Pennsylvania to withdraw his proposition, and made some observations to show that it could not, with propriety, be adopted.

Mr. PETRIKIN consented to withdraw the proposed preamble.

Mr. PETRIKIN consented to withdraw the proposed preamble of the convergence of the Abolitionists. But you are again to salaries of Government officers ought to be reduced to inquiry or reproof, if required.—

The time has been when vigilance was a high military withte—and we trust that the day will be long distant. If gentleman from Pennsylvania to withdraw his proposition, and made some observations to show that it with end we trust that the day will be long distant. If gentleman from Pennsylvania to withdraw his proposition, and made some observations to show that it with end we trust that the day will be long distant. If gentleman from Pennsylvania to withdraw his proposition, and made some observations to show that it is allowed to inquiry or reproof, if required.

The time has been when vigilance was a high military virtue—and we trust that the day will be long distant. If gentleman from Pennsylvania to wi closed in relation to this economy.

After some further remarks from Mr. P., the amend-Mr. UNDERWOOD moved to amend by adding an ment was debated by Messrs. GRAVES, GIDDINGS, additional section to the bill, changing the ratio of re- and W. THOMPSON, at much length, and in favor

5,000 persons.

Mr. R. GARLAND moved to amend the amendment Graves. When Mr. S. was about concluding, several Mr. SMITH of Maine replied at some length to Mr. gentlemen (some 20 or 30) rose and claimed the floor,

as having first addressed the Speaker.
The SPEAKER said that a number of gentlemer The committee, then on motion, took up the Senate had addressed the Chair at once, and before the genill to continue the office of Commissioner of Pensions tleman from Maine (Mr. Smith) had actually conthe floor.

The Speaker then gave the floor to Mr. Davis Kentucky, who spoke in favor of the amendment, and had not concluded, when he gave way to a motion for adjournment, which prevailed. And the House adjourned until 12 o'clock on Mon-

THE BRITISH ON THE MAINE BORDER .- It would appear from the following from the Portland Advertiser, published on the authority of Gen. Varnum, that the British are as active on the border as if they were contemplating another seven years war. That paper says:

After the presentation of sundry petitions and reports, relating principally to private claims—

Mr. TAPPAN moved to take up the joint resolution submitted by him some days since, in relation to claims of individuals against the Government of the U.S.

This resolution provides that no claim which shall have been twice presented to either House of Congress, and been adversely reported on, shall again be received, unless on affidavit from the claimant that there is new testimony important to the case, which could not have been procured at the former applications.

On this question a debate of some length ensued, in which Messrs. TAPPAN, LINN, PRENTISS, SMITH of Indiana, CALHOUN, HUBBARD, DAVIS, and

NEW ORLEANS, February 12. CALAMITOUS FIRE .- That magnificent structure, the St. Louis Exchange-the pride and ornament of our city—built less than two years ago, at a cost of nearly a million of dollars, is now a smouldering heap of ruins, with nothing remaining but the naked and fractured walls, which have been deeply scathed by the consuming element.

The fire occurred between the hours of three and

building.

Very little of the furniture was saved, and the greater portion of that was much damaged by the fire and water. Most of the inmates of the establishment lost all their personal effects.

The destruction of this splendid establishment-involving, as it does, the loss of at least six hundred thousand dollars-is the most disastrous conflagration nicipality, into complete gloom and consternation .-The St. Louis Exchange was the pride and the boast of the ancient population of our city, and it is difficult to conceive the sorrow into which this disaster has plunged them. The loss is estimated at between six hun-

\$250,000 only are covered by insurance. circulated yesterday even before the flames were exquestion of order, after the decision of which, he had aright to proceed.

Circulated yesterday even decision of which, he had tinguished. A very considerable amount has already been subscribed. Lists are opened at the Citizens' The CHAIR decided that the motion of Mr. Casey Bank, at the Consolidated Association, and at Messrs. could not be received, the question before the House Royer and Labatut. The Improvement Bank has de clared its intention of immediately rebuilding the Exchange, and in this praiseworthy enterprise that insti-Mr. LEWIS WILLIAMS moved a call of the House.
On this motion Mr. GRANGER demanded the yeas will be aided by the liberal conduct of the Consolidated Association and Citizens' Bank, both of which have placed sums varying from \$50,000 to \$150,000, at the disposal of the Improvement Bank. The profiler of the Citizens' Bank especially, has been most generous, will meet the approbation of the public, and give full satisfaction sition bestow insidious traises upon either side. "Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the House?" and decided, by yeas and nays, in the affirmative—Yeas 99, nays 83. have another Exchange erected on the site of the one now in ruins.—Bee.

FROM FLORIDA. Mr. RUSSELL appealed to Mr. Fillmore to allow him to move a resolution for the postponement of the present subject, and for the reception of reports from lett, whose dwelling was recently atfacked by Indians, on the Apalachicola river,) has arrived safe at that city She states, we learn, that she made her escape from the dwelling, and was for two days lost in the woods; durhowever, offered her no violence. They informed her Feb 18

The treops, who went in search of the Indians, have ed, and therefore he could not, by the rules, proceed, if any member objected.

The total after an unsuccessful scout. It is supposed by some that the Indians are on James' Island, and in isiderable numbers-probably from one hundred and fifty to two hundred warriors are between the Olocko-Mr. FILLMORE contended that the rule referred nee and Apalachicola rivers. Major Bailey is now nee and Apalachicola rivers. Major Bailey is now need to be a superior of the bloodscouring that section, with four or five of the blood-Office of the News, ?

St. Augustine, Sunday, Feb. 16. S Carrier, left yesterday, at 2 o'clock, with the mail for Jacksonville. The mail which was due the same even-ing at 6 o'clock, by the Pablo road not arriving, created some fears for its safety. A wagon having been seen by a gentleman on the road, distant seven miles The Chair ordered the rule to be read, and it was from town, without horses, and its contents strewed about the road, led him to fear all was not right, and The House then took up the bill making appropriations for the payment of the Revolutionary and other pensioners of the United States for the year 1840, which had been returned from the Senate with an interval of the senate with a senate wit geant Cereopoly, and nine men, in quest of the wagen, and to make all necessary observation. A small scription. An Electoral Ticket was formed-a This morning, at 7 o'clock, the dead body of the Jack- monwealth were duly organized. Various of sonville mail carrier was brought in-one ball had solutions were adopted, of which due notice passed through the right breast. The enemy stripped ken in the Journal, that will appear on Thursd bim of his coat and vest, carried off the mail bag, his ing. The Address will appear in the Enqui horses, and cut and defaced the carriage .- At 4 o'clock course of this week, or the beginning of this afternoon, the body of Mr. Joseph Garcia was The utmost good feeling and harmony of a brought in-he had received two balls. He was found prevailed during the whole Convention, A in the Palmetto Scrub, entirely stripped, and but a Both of these murders occurred within the distance of and the communication of one to the other rest a few miles, the one 7 and the other 14; much time the state of the public sentiment in their res

could not have elapsed between them.

A party of dragoons went out this morning in pursuit, and are now on the trail, which is in a Southwest other, when they returned to the bosom of the suit, on receiving orders.

Poinsett, arrived here on Sunday last from Southern posts. We learn that the troops are well at the various landing have shown themselves at the various landing have shown the various landing have been at the various landing have been have been had a landing have landing have been had been had a land St. Augustine, February 14.

Havana for bloodhounds. He intends operating by light | vised, we shall carry either Princess Anne or No canoes built in South Carolina, in the Pai-hai-oker; and the dogs will be available in scenting among the Islands Amelia. Charlotte or Comberland, Patrick, pe which are said to be in the grass water.

saved; vessel lost.

The U. S. Wave, Lieut. Rogers, which left this port all up and a-doing! Let each man act, as if the v

One teamster killed, with several of the mules, and the ginia-and many are throwing off the incubus of wagons plundered.

As 8 volunteers, 12 miles west of Fort Harlee, last ren. Put forth all your strength, Republicans of

ed by and by.

Defence of Settlements.—Gan. Taylor has removed ops from this city, and assigned them duty South
The points of occupancy are admirably well

"Let us remember, that we have an active neut to encounter. He will resort to every the troops from this city, and assigned them duty South calculated to effect the great object of security, and tried the virtue of panies. checking the facility with which the enemy have here-tofore entered by our undefended Southern trails and entrances. The cordon of three companies will extend of bravadoes and hurrahs. in a right line from Pellier's Creek to the St. Johns, this game, ever since they forced themselves to swa opposite Pilatka, and as the Matanzas inlet receives the Mittary Chieffain," and the imbedile civilia the waters of the creek, the line of defence will constibeen ordered to a third reading at this time, was read a ting us off, and our Territory, to the embouchure of the But this fever has reached its height, since the St. Johns, from the Indians, as though we were residents of an island. The breadth of the country is 20 would think, that the cave of Eolus was empt

faithfully, prevent all success from that quarter.

It would be well, too, to suggest the necessity of rings with the shouts of the infuriated Whigs. concerted action, or some regular system for the earli- brag, rave, recite and madden round the land est and speediest transmission of intelligence from one who are wise, and those who are otherwise, catel post to another. A want of such prompt conveyance echo from the lips of the Oracle-and it is boldly resulted in the successful escape of Wild-Cat, and more verated, that even the Democrats of Washington recently of the murderers of our fellow-citizen, Mr.

Weadman. Had information been despatched to Fort
Hanson, or Fort Peyton, immediately on the arrival of culations of our own friends at Washington the mail wagen at the H mile post, the murderers we know positively, that they have not struck would have been intercepted at Hewlett's Mills—flag—they have not given up the ship—but in Another source, too, of regret, is to be found in the to fight and to heat you. You expect to carry the struck we know positively, that they have not struck we know positively, that they have not struck we know positively. Yet Gen. Harrison was defeated at that election for Congress by his competitor, Mr. Gazlay. New questions had then risen on the public mind, and their assistance of the though the original of the privilege that the gentlement of the property of the privilege which it affords me of expressing to you the grateful to the bedy of which he was a member. We were now to have a specie currency, and the

Gen. Wool, Inspector General of the Army, arrived, nor the third estate in your powers, Bankism itself, in the steamer Southerner, on Monday last, on a tour be able to swerve her from her propriety .- You are of duty in Florida .- Charleston Courier.

NINE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND. NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—The ship Tarrolinta, Captain Smith, has arrived this morning from Liverpool, having left that port on the 4th of January. We received by her Liverpool papers to the day of her sailing, with London dates to the 3d.

The money market was easier. Stocks were rising. The state of trade in Manchester improving; and cotton

ld. per lb. higher.
Of political news there is none.

The corn market had not advanced-the averages were lower, and consequently the duties had increased.

bond had been sold at previous quotations. The deliveries to the trade during the year were

FOR HIRE—Two men and a boy, house servants.—For sale, 5000 cuttings of the Catawba Grapevine.—Wanted, 6 shares Virginia State Stock; 2 do Manchester Cotton and Woodlen Factory Stock.

Collecter and General Agent, 95—

HOYT'S Lottery and Exchange Office,

THE following are the drawn Nos. of Maryland Town Hall Lettery, No. 3, drawn 22d Feb., 1840;
11 24 18 67 69 19 42 15 74 6 7 26 2 63 Feb 25

Stratton's Office. TICKETS in all the Lotteries, and the really lucky numbers, for sale at STRATTON'S LUCKY OFFICE.

N. STRATTON, Richmond, Va. 95-3t

DELAWARE LOTTERY, Class No. 49, for 1840.

DELAWARE LOTTERY, Class No. 49, for 1840.

To be drawn
1 prize of \$6000, 1000, 1200, 1125 1.2, 2 of 500; 5 of 200; 10 of
153, 125, 160; 20 of 73, 50.

DELAWARE LOTTERY, Class No. 49 for 1840.

DELAWARE LOTTERY, Class No. 49 for 1840.

To be drawn
1 bemocrats of Belmont have a great meeting in hundreds have signed the call. The Democrats of the law a meeting on new Saturday in Cadiz, in day Mr. Haner wall address the Democrats of the law and the law an

DELAWARE LOTTERY, Class No. 51, for 1840. To be drawn mean time, we congratulate the great Democratic

95-9t

TO BRIDGE-BUILDERS .- The Belle Isle Manufacturing Com- diffication of leading principles, but by pany will receive proposals for the erection of a Trestle Bridge, a 1,250 feet in length, from a point on the James River Canal out distance below the City Water Works, across the River some 1,200 feet in length, from a periodic to Belle Isle, agreeably to a plan and specifications to be seen at the office of the President, on Cary street, where those disposed to engage in the work, are requested to call for further particulars.

BERNARD PEYTON.

Feb 18 [92-tf if] President B. L. M. Co.



RICHMOND, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25

Republican Convention. The Convention adjourned on Saturday 'clock-after a session of near six hours. nimously adopted a long and efficient Address People of Virginia; of which 10,000 copies

emulation appeared to inspire them all, to districts exalted and confirmed this tone-and parted in the utmost good feeling, pledging ; one excited and exhibitated-Every one appears termined to do his duty. As one of the Del

cer and Fort Lauderdale, but escaped.

Lieut. M'Laughlin, in U. S. schr. Flirt, has gone to carry a majority of the Legislature. As at present Amelia, Charlotte or Cumberland, Patrick, ne Henry, Dinwiddie, Caroline, Bath, Pocahontas Tea-Table Key will be the depot for operations by sell, Logan, Mason and Jackson, Marshall, two Licut. McLaughlin, and will be garrisoned by Licut. nongalia, Tyler; and we have strong hopes of su Sloan's Company of Marines.

The brig Star, bound to New Orleans, was wrecked in the latter part of January, near Indian Key. The passengers, forty in number, and the crew and cargo, passengers, forty in number, and the crew and cargo, spare no effort—we must lose no time. We must spare no effort—we must lose no time. ing in other counties, &c., but which we will no spare no effort-we must lose no time. on the 21st ult. on a cruise South, had her mainmast carried away close to the deck in a squall off Key Biscayne.

She ran down to Indian Key, to be re-fitted.

Their names will appear in the course of a few She ran down to Indian Key, to be re-fitted.

Indians.—The wagon train, when within 7 miles of We shall succeed, if we but do our duty. The W Black Creek, was attacked by Indians, a few days since. have lost ground, and are daily losing ground in Harrisburg Nominee, and rejoining their ancient week, were cooking their supper, seven Indians rushed in upon them, killed one man, captured their arms, ammunition, and victuals, and walked leisurely off. Four years we have been learning wisdom—it will be obtain—ed. States—beat the Whig candidate, and baffle

The Hurrahs of the Whigs!

the Renegade, Rives.

would think, that the two mounted companies operating to-us—so full of windy reports and empty bravade wards the central post, will, if the duty is performed this city become, since the great idol and his c

ceived, most rampant cavaliers. You have raise shout before you hve got out of the woods-and a and gallant Democracy are putting on their arms drive your motley cohorts back from the citadel of As for Virginia, on which you are attempting your sacrilegious hands, her People will tell voice of thunder "Procul, procul, este profum cannot sap her virtue, nor storm her powe Washington scribblers may misrepresent the ten

popular sentiment, as one has just done to the Ball Patriot in the following strain: "I have seen Rumored Ministerial Changes.—Marquis of Norman-by to go to Paris as British Ambassador, Vice Lord Granville. Lord Granville to go to India as Governor General, Vice Lord Aukland. Lord Ebrington to take General, Vice Lord Aukland. Lord Ebrington to take
Lord Normanby's place in the Home Office, and the
Duke of Devonshire to be Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.
The corn market had not advanced the Company with which his friends have associate The duty on foreign wheat was raised to 20s. Sd. per and the political principles he professes, will quarter; on flour, to 12s. per bbl. American flour in prospects here and in the South and Southwest are aware that the Whigs are holdly claiming Per The stock of Cotton on hand, on 31st Dec., was 250, vania, N. York, Ohio and other States. But wh 490 bales, of which 206,000 is in Liverpool. Columbus Statesman (of the 17th) of Ohio? ARE THE FEDERALISTS REALLY DERANG "We see in various papers of the Opposition, the he conditional declarations that Harrison will carry Ohio b

"We see in various papers of the Opposition, the bale conditional declarations that Harrison will carry Ohio be twenty thousand majority. Every one in this State will that, in 1838, the Federal papers, up to the very election from fifteen to twenty-five thousand for Governor Varresult is not forgotten. We had then a very good oppe knowing public sentiment, but not so good as we have from our knowledge of public feeling at this time, we opponents are either fools that demand our sympathy, that deserve soom and contempt. We are not disposed, to spoil their fun—let them have it before the election, sure to have it afterwards. And, really, judging change papers in the State, the Federalists are getting the battle now—and if such is their fate now, what wit condition when all our latteries are opened upon them? I cratic papers of Ohio, that have reached us within the latter works, are pouring hot shot into the sides of the examot be successfully resisted. In this, there is no not test reall the flourish of rumors and Whig assertions founthe last Democrati therally uses up the whole concerned really pressed to the state around the fact Democrati therally uses up the whole concerned for the property of the State around. The fatherhoods, and fiddle and drum stick put the Federal Blackcockade Heroes, are producing the dear shorton says, that the conduct of the Bank Federalist dy Lanesville, has wakened up the Democratic panels good. As in other places, they reported at distant TICKETS in all the Lotteries, and the really lucky numbers, for the last Democrat literally uses up the whole country Nos. in Va. Leesburg Lottery, No. 2, (Ex.) drawn Feb. 18.

12 3 44 53 4 16 18 29 49 19 50 61 65.

Ticket Nos. 16 23 61, another sold and cashed by STRATTON, Drawn Nos. in Sussex County Lottery, No. 8, drawn Feb. 20.

Ticket Nos. 27 43 51, a prize of \$1,025.

Drawn Nos. in Town Hall Lottery, No. 3, drawn Feb. 22.

11 24 18 67 69 19 42 15 74 6 7 26 2 63

Whole Ticket Nos. II 19 24, a prize of \$1,259. All sold and cashed by Stratton the all prize scaler.

N. B.—Orders from the country promptly and confidentially attended to if addressed to

N. STRATTON,

Richmond, Va.

DELAWARE LOTTERY, Class No. 49, for 1840. To be drawn twitinington, (Del...) Wednesday, Peb. 26.

1 prize of \$5000, 2000, 1200, 1050; 2 of 700; 3 of 500; 4 of 250; 5 f 200; 7 of 150; 10 of 109.

66 Nos.—10 drawn. Wholes 2; halves 1; quarters 50 cts.

The Democrats of Fairfield, Perry, Bether an holding township meetings, and organizing He pressing strong and energetic resolutions."

What says the Harrisburg Reporter of of Pennsylvania.

"The President Personal Election.—We What says the Harrisburg Reporter of the 21st "THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.—We have

DELAWARE LOTTERY, Class No. 50, for 1840. To be drawn at Wilmington, (Del.,) Thursday, Feb. 27.

CAPITAL Prize of \$13,000, 4000, 3000, 250, 1251, 1250, 1251, 1250, 1260, 1100; 10 of 1000, 400, 300, 259, 200; 20 of 150, 125; 60 of 100.

75 Nos.—12 drawn. Wholes 4; halves 2; quarters 1. mean time, we congratulate the great Denilous at Wilmington, (Del.,) Friday, Feb. 28.

CAPITAL—I prize of \$16,000, 3000, 2000, 1500, 1290; 10 of 1900, 559, 200, 150, 129; 165 of 100.

Wholes \$5; halves 2 50; quarters \$1 25.

JAS. PHALEN & CO., Managers, Richmond, Va.

86-td

Feb 25

Response of the Union upon the fact, that in our Kr.
STATE, the ANCIENT AND SAFE GROUNTH of the Windle so many battles have been fought, and man time, we congratulate the great Denilous of the Union upon the fact, that in our Kr.
STATE, the ANCIENT AND SAFE GROUNTH or which so many battles have been fought, and man time, we congratulate the great Denilous of the Union upon the fact, that in our Kr.
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STATE, the ANCIENT AND SAFE GROUNTH or which so many battles have been fought, and man time, we congratulate the great Denilous of the Union upon the fact, harmony, and union formed on the basis of ity of rights and interests in the whole GRAND CONCERT.

SIGNOR G. GEORGE respectfully announces to the citizens of Richmond, that he intends giving a grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert, on Friday evening next, at Terpschore Itali. On which occasion he will be assisted by his daughter, a child only 10 years of age, whose skill in Vecal Music has no equal in this country; likewise Mr. E. B. Barber, who has kindly volunteered his assistance on the occasion. people, are the elements of political succes sally, &c. Such is particularly the case sition bestow insidious praises upon either sid will meet the approbation of the pusic, and give tuil satisfaction to those who may be present.

During the performance he will introduce some brilliant pieces from the celebrated operas of Rossini and Bellini on the Key'd Trumpet, which have been performed by himself with great applause in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

For further particulars, see small bills.

The detail of this State, as much as in any other, have an of this State, as much as in any other, have an devotion to the permanent objects of the party. devotion to the permanent objects of the seeks to accomplish or maintain them, not those principles in their fullness. And scarcely an exception in the history of

contrariety may have marked some of its pre-